Patent claims

1. A compound of the formula

$$\mathbb{R}^{\frac{4}{N}}$$
 $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{3}{N}}$ $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{N}}$ $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{N}}$ $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{N}}$ $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{N}}$ $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{N}}$ $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{N}}$ $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{N}}$ $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{N}}$

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in which

R¹ denotes hydrogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl,

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R⁵ denotes hydrogen, formyl, C₁-C₆-alkyl, (C₁-C₆-alkyl)carbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl, (C₃-C₈-cycloalkyl)carbonyl or (3- to 8-membered heterocyclyl)carbonyl, where alkylcarbonyl can be substituted by up to 3 substituents - independently of one another selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, carboxyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₆-C₁₀-aryl, C₁-C₆-alkylamino and a 3- to 8-membered heterocyclyl substituted by up to 3 C₁-C₃-alkyl substituents -

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or

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R¹ and R⁵, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, denote a 5- to 8-membered heterocycle, which can be substituted by up to 3 substituents - independently of one another selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₆-C₁₀-aryl, amino and C₁-C₆-alkylamino -

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		R ²	denotes C ₁ -C ₆ -alkyl or C ₃ -C ₄ -cycloalkyl,
		\mathbb{R}^3	denotes methyl,
5		A	denotes an oxygen atom or NH,
		and	
10		R ⁴	denotes C_6 – C_{10} -aryl, which can be substituted by up to 3 substituents - independently of one another selected from the group consisting of halogen, formyl, carboxyl, carbamoyl, cyano, hydroxyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, nitro, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, 1,3-dioxapropan-1,3-diyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylthio and $-NR^6R^7$ -,
15		in which	
		R ⁶ and	d R^7 independently of one another represent hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl or $(C_1$ - C_6 -alkyl)carbonyl,
20		and their salts, solvates or solvates of the salts.	
	2.	A com	npound as in formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, in which
25		\mathbb{R}^1	denotes hydrogen,
25		R ⁵	denotes hydrogen, (C ₃ -C ₆ -cycloalkyl)carbonyl, (4- to 6-membered heterocyclyl)carbonyl or (C ₁ -C ₃ -alkyl)carbonyl, where alkylcarbonyl can be monosubstituted by hydroxyl or amino,
30		R ²	denotes C ₁ -C ₆ -alkyl,

		R ³	denotes methyl,
		A	denotes an oxygen atom or NH,
5		and	
10		R ⁴	denotes phenyl, which can be substituted by up to 3 substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of halogen, C ₁ -C ₆ -alkyl and C ₁ -C ₆ -alkoxy,
		and th	eir salts, solvates or solvates of the salts.
	3.	A con	apound as in formula (I) as claimed in claims 1 and 2, in which
15		\mathbb{R}^1	denotes hydrogen,
		R ⁵	denotes hydrogen, $(C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl)carbonyl, (4- to 6-membered heterocyclyl)carbonyl or $(C_1-C_3$ -alkyl)carbonyl, where alkylcarbonyl can be monosubstituted by hydroxyl or amino,
20		\mathbb{R}^2	denotes C ₁ -C ₆ -alkyl,
		R^3	denotes methyl,
25		A	denotes an oxygen atom or NH,
		and	
30		R ⁴	denotes phenyl, which can be substituted by 1 to 3 (C ₁ -C ₆)-alkoxy radicals, and

and their salts, solvates or solvates of the salts.

- 4. A process for the preparation of the compounds as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that
 - [A] compounds of the formula

$$\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{N}}$$
 $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{N}}$ $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{N}}$ (II),

in which

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 R^1 , R^5 , R^2 and R^3 have the meanings indicated in claim 1,

are reacted with compounds of the formula

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in which

R⁴ and A have the meanings indicated in claim 1,

or

[B] compounds of the formula

$$\mathbb{R}^4$$
 \mathbb{R}^3
 \mathbb{R}^2
 \mathbb{R}^2
 \mathbb{R}^2
 \mathbb{R}^3
 \mathbb{R}^2

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in which

R², R³, R⁴ and A have the meanings indicated in claim 1,

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are reacted with compounds of the formula

$$R^5$$
 X^1 (IV)

in which

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R⁵ has the meaning indicated above and

X¹ represents halogen, preferably bromine or chlorine, or hydroxyl,

to give compounds of the formula

$$\mathbb{R}^{4}$$
 \mathbb{R}^{3}
 \mathbb{R}^{2}
 \mathbb{R}^{5}
(Ib),

in which

5 R⁵, R², R³, R⁴ and A have the meanings indicated in claim 1,

or

[C] compounds of the formula

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$$\mathbb{R}^4$$
 \mathbb{R}^3
 \mathbb{R}^2
 \mathbb{R}^2
 \mathbb{R}^2
 \mathbb{R}^2

in which

R², R³, R⁴ and A have the meanings indicated in claim 1,

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are reacted with compounds of the formula

$$R^1$$
 N
 R^5 (VI),

in which

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R¹ and R⁵ have the meanings indicated in claim 1,

and optionally the compounds (I) resulting from [A], [B] or [C] are reacted with the appropriate (i) solvents and/or (ii) bases or acids to give their solvates, salts or solvates of the salts.

- 5. A compound according to the invention as claimed in claims 1 to 3 for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases.
- 6. A medicament containing at least one of the compounds as claimed in claims 1 to 3 and at least one pharmaceutically tolerable, essentially nontoxic vehicle or excipient.
- 7. The use compounds as claimed in claims 1 to 3 for the production of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of neurodegenerative disorders.
 - 8. The use of the compounds as claimed in claims 1 to 3 for the production of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of cancer and psychiatric disorders.
 - 9. The use as claimed in claim 7, where the neurodegenerative disorder is Parkinson's disease.
- 25 10. The use as claimed in claim 8, where the psychiatric disorder is schizophrenia.
- 11. A process for the control of cancer, neurodegenerative disorders and psychiatric disorders in a human or animal by administration of an efficacious amount of the compounds from claims 1 to 3.

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- 12. The process as claimed in claim 11, where the neurodegenerative disorder is Parkinson's disease.
- 13. The process as claimed in claim 11, where the psychiatric disorder is schizophrenia.